

Round the Soviet Union

ORCHARDS IN KIRGHIZIA ARE BEING PLANTED HIGHER AND HIGHER UP THE MOUNTAIN SLOPES. AT THE BALYKCHINSKY STATE FARM, AT A HEIGHT OF 1,600 METRES ABOVE SEA LEVEL, THE FIRST HARVEST OF APRICOTS IS NOW BEING PICKED. Each of the three hundred hectares of previously stony waste of ground yields up to two hundred and twenty tonnes of fruit to autumn. It is planned to plant similar orchards in several more areas near Lake Issyk-Kul.

ASSEMBLY WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED ON A NEW CABLEWAY AT THE TERNY-AUZ TUNGSTEN-AND-MOLYBDENUM MINING COMPLEX, IN THE KABARDINIAN-BALKAR AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC (NORTHERN CAUCASUS). The cableway has been built to add to the double-chair cableway which carries tourists to the Mokuksa quarry at an altitude of 2,500 metres above sea level. The cableway links two stations with an elevation difference of almost half a kilometre. Coaches accommodate up to 80 people will soon start moving along the cableway at a rate of seven metres per second. The high throughput of the new cableway will help meet demand during rush hours.

YES! HAVE BEEN COMPLETED ON THE FIRST SECTION OF A GAS PIPELINE NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION FROM THE SYRDARYA POWER STATION TO TASHKENT, IN UZBEKISTAN. The 204 km stretch is an extension of the pipeline bringing gas from the Shurtan gas field to the Syrdarya station.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS HAVE COMPILED A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF KIRGHIZIA, A SOVIET CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC, SUMMING UP THE RESULTS OF PROSPECTING SINCE THE END OF THE LAST CENTURY TO OUR DAY. The map shows the structure of the bowels of the Earth to a depth of 57 kilometres and will be useful in prospecting for coal, oil, gas, various metals, antimony and mercury and new structures in Kirghizia.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ATOMIC POWER-GENERATING INDUSTRY: NEW TRENDS

The atomic power-generating industry today does more than produce electric power. It also contributes to district heating, writes IZVESTIA. This country uses more organic fuel on heating than on electric power generation, and we are dealing here with fuels that are in high demand.

The new trend in the nuclear power-generating industry will be to develop in two directions: atomic heating stations will be built for the provision of hot water, while the second type of station will combine production of heat with electric power-generating.

We already have some experience in the use of heat from nuclear sources. The Bilibino atomic thermal electric plant has been in operation in Chukotka for some time, the Shovchanka atomic power station discharges sea water, and use is made of the heat produced by the Beloyarsk, Leningrad, Karak and Chernobyl atomic power stations. Two pilot atomic heat supply stations are now being built, one near Gorky, the other near Voronezh. It has also been decided to construct three major atomic thermoelectric plants, for the first time in the country.

RESORTS OWNED BY COLLECTIVE FARMS

PRAYDA writes about the Egle sanatorium situated in a forest on the outskirts of Dnypropetrovsk, a resort which is owned by several farms, in Lithuania (Soviet Baltic Republic).

Egle was built with contributions from 132 collective farms, 81 white farms, and several related organizations. Each enterprise receives accommodations of the san-

atorium in proportion to the contribution it made to its funds. The accommodation is either free or given at a very considerable discount. The specific labour and living conditions of farmers, in most cases live and work of some distance from major medical establishments, were taken into account when designing the sanatorium, which is large institution specializing in many branches of medicine. Virtually all the medical professions from therapists to dieticians, to psychotherapists are represented on its staff.

Acupuncture treatment, electric sleep, and all kinds of showers and baths are available. There is also a gym, two swimming pools, saunas, and rooms for long-term therapy. A special laboratory studies certain forms of rural diseases and devises treatment for them.

Egle cost 7 million rubles to build and equip. Such a sum, of course, would be beyond the resources of a single farm. Another resort, named Zilivka, is being built nearby. In the same forest, 290 shareholders, including 226 collective farms and 57 state farms, contributed funds towards it. Other resorts owned by several collective farms are being built in the picturesque localities of Bilibino and Palanga.

Such resorts and spas now exist in almost all our republics, territories and regions, concludes the paper.

THE PERFORMING ARTS AFLAOT

The members of the Primorsk (Far East) Philharmonic are to give upwards of one hundred concerts on board fishing vessels travelling the ocean, writes the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper.

Links between our drama and music ensembles, etc., and industry have become traditional in the Soviet Union, notes the newspaper, a phenomenon that is referred to in the press as a "union of the arts with labour". Both sides stand to gain from the union. Workers, office-workers and peasants are provided with added opportunities of improving their knowledge of culture, while the artists themselves widen their

horizon in proportion to the contribution it made to its funds. The accommodation is either free or given at a very considerable discount. The specific labour and living conditions of farmers, in most cases live and work of some distance from major medical establishments, were taken into account when designing the sanatorium, which is large institution specializing in many branches of medicine. Virtually all the medical professions from therapists to dieticians, to psychotherapists are represented on its staff.

Acupuncture treatment, electric sleep, and all kinds of showers and baths are available. There is also a gym, two swimming pools, saunas, and rooms for long-term therapy. A special laboratory studies certain forms of rural diseases and devises treatment for them.

Egle cost 7 million rubles to build and equip. Such a sum, of course, would be beyond the resources of a single farm. Another resort, named Zilivka, is being built nearby. In the same forest, 290 shareholders, including 226 collective farms and 57 state farms, contributed funds towards it. Other resorts owned by several collective farms are being built in the picturesque localities of Bilibino and Palanga.

Such resorts and spas now exist in almost all our republics, territories and regions, concludes the paper.

THE PROGRAMME 'SALMON'

The first fish-breeding plant of the Mogadan Region, the Far East, has been built in the estuary of the Ola River in the taiga, towards which shoals of

humped salmon. Silver and silver salmon have annually rushed to spawn from time immemorial. In the spawning grounds of this region they lay a large amount of eggs for the life of new progeny, and then die.

Up to 15 million fry will be obtained annually in the incubation machines of the plant for breeding salmon species. They will be released in the Sea of Okhotsk as soon as they grow stronger in the factory hatcheries and in the spawning pond.

A breeding plant like the one on the Ola is to be built on the Arman River in the taiga, and a similar enterprise will be started on the Tovy River under the "Salmon" programme in the current five-year period.

STRING OF POWER STATIONS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Preparatory work has been started on the construction of a string of power stations on the Bureya River (in the south of the Soviet Far East). One of the stations will be the most effective one in the area. The upper (and biggest) station of the series, will generate enough power to meet the annual of the power grid in the south of the Far East at peak hours. To even out day fluctuations in level of water in the river it has been decided to build a power dam of lesser capacity (300,000 kw) with the lower station. New machines for energy plants and other installations will cut construction time at the power stations by eight months.

String of power dams which are also to be built will help prevent flooding in spring and during typhoons also hundreds of thousands of hectares of cropland and meadows, as well as populated localities are usually inundated.

Cargo 'Metro' goes into operation

An 11 km pneumatic transport system linking the city of Leningrad with a factory for the mechanical processing of household waste in the settlement of Gorielovo, has gone into operation.

The system consists of two steel pipelines, 1,200 metres in diameter, with cylindrical wheeled containers moving inside. Even if the air pressure is small, they travel at speeds of up to thirty kilometres an hour.

Requiring little electricity to activate it, this cargo 'Metro' is much more economical than road transport. It will release hundreds of lorries which at present used for transporting the refuse.

Designed by Moscow and Leningrad engineers, the system is ecologically pure and noiseless. The first of its kind in the country, it will carry half a million cubic metres of refuse every year.

NEW HEALTH SERVICE IN MOLDAVIA

Clinical pharmacology is a new health service which will become the development in Moldova of research into the so-called "drug-induced diseases". Its foundations are being laid by the Kishinev Medical Institute where a department, the first department in this country to teach this subject, has been set up.

The task of the new division is to study the adaptation of the human organism to the environment and medicines, to conduct the Institute's Rector.

RECENT ADDITION TO TOURIST MAP

The legendary mountain village of Kala-Korelay, in the Caucasus, is a recent addition to the tourist map of the region. It contains many old buildings of great beauty providing an idea of the architecture of days gone by as well as of the everyday life of the local inhabitants.

FORECASTS BY GEOCHRONOLOGISTS

A chronology of events which took place millions of years ago in the bowels of the earth in Northern Kazakhstan, has been compiled by the Institute of Geology and Geochronology of

the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The chronology is based on the study of the remains of plants and animals which lived in the region millions of years ago. The study was carried out by the Institute of Geology and Geochronology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

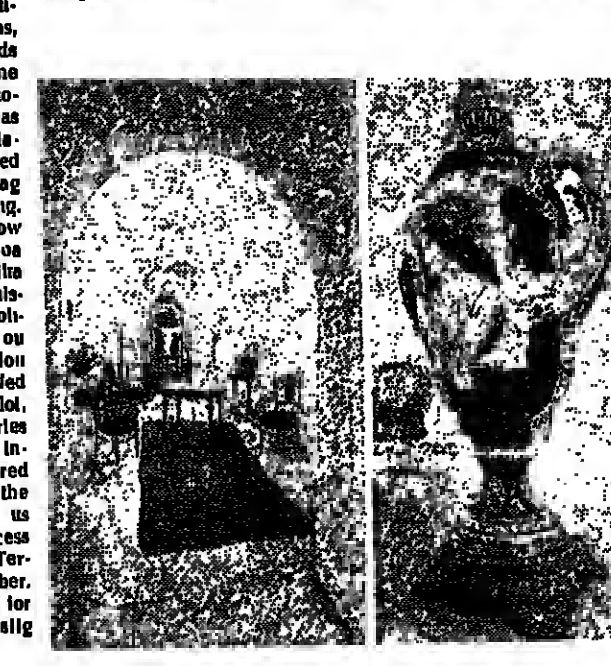
Places to visit



In the photo: the Astrakhan Kremlin and the Assumption Cathedral. A 17th-century interior of a woman's room in the Kremlin Museum. 18th-century ceramic and bronze oil lamp.

The Assumption Cathedral, in Astrakhan, an architectural monument of the late 17th-early 18th centuries, now soars skywards in oil. Its pristine beauty. It is surrounded by three cupolas with gilded tops. Inside it is decorated with breath-taking white stone carving. The cathedral now houses an exhibition of items from the museum of local history. Among the objects of special interest is a 17th-century oil lamp, depicting three stories from the Bible. An inscription embroidered along the edge of the enamel informs us that in 1686 Princess Alena, Ivan the Terrible's grandmother, made the cathedral for the Great Archpriest Mikhail.

Museum at Astrakhan



A 12-year-old student of university standard

In the previous issue we mentioned a 12-year-old boy who entered an Institute of Higher Education in Dzhenkhal, Kazakhstan. Now, another report has arrived from Armenia.

Thirteen-year-old Vagan and his brother, twelve-year-old Ark Arutyunyan have enrolled in the Cybernetics Department

HELP FOR EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS IN KUM-DAG

A short while ago, the Kumdag settlement of Turkmenistan workers was shaken by an earthquake measuring seven points on the Richter scale. This was followed by a series of strong tremors which did a lot of damage to property.

Many houses developed cracks. The local cloth and wool schools and kindergartens became unsafe. Electricity supplies were cut off. Oil pumps and oil fields came to a standstill.

The entire country came to the rescue of Kum-Dag. Food,

GYPSUM SUBSTITUTE FOR MARBLE

This country has developed a new method of producing very strong marble-like gypsum slabs. This decorative construction material can be used for the floor of buildings. The method used for manufacturing these slabs consists of compressing plastic waste, and gypsum mixture, compressed with marble, into the resulting gypsum stone is more resistant to wear and tear and fire. In their physical and mechanical characteristics, the new gypsum slabs are as good as the natural slabs of marble stone. At the same time, the gypsum material is much lighter and it is far easier to cut and polish.

FORECASTS BY GEOCHRONOLOGISTS

A chronology of events which took place millions of years ago in the bowels of the earth in Northern Kazakhstan, has been compiled by the Institute of Geology and Geochronology of

SHAMPOO MADE OF SCALES

A new shampoo called Morevalka (Amber) is already on sale. So far these fragrant detergents are being produced on an experimental basis. They were obtained on experimental equipment of the Institute of Chemistry (Baltic Academy of Sciences). Few people know that scales and other fish production waste, or, to be more exact, the cod-liver oil contained in this waste, serve as initial raw material for producing such a shampoo. Specialists have managed to develop a production unit for separating the cod-liver oil contained in the waste, and extracting detergents from it, which are subsequently polished.

The shampoo is made from fish waste which is much cheaper than the usual detergents made from vegetable oil (coconut and palm oil) or petroleum.

VIEWPOINT

THE HOWS AND THE WHYS BEHIND THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL SMALLHOLDINGS IN THE USSR

Alexei DUMOV

The USSR Food Programme, which is a plan for the development of Soviet agriculture until the year 1990, puts main emphasis on growth in agricultural production of grain and collective farms. At the same time, all conditions are being provided for families living in the countryside to have individual smallholdings of their own where they can keep cattle and poultry. The reason for this is that the small-scale agricultural sector allows major untapped reserves of both manpower and material to be put to good use. This is justified both socially and economically, and, what is more, is indispensable.

The Soviet Union is short of manpower, particularly in many rural areas. Yet, there are millions of idle-age persons, housewives and teenagers living there, who are able to take on a full-time job at a collective or state farm, are quite able to cope with small personal farmstead.

Another untapped reserve brought into use by smallholdings are the so-called "idle" lands, such as small heath, ravines, roadside forests and forest clearings, whose cultivation with modern, highly productive machines is unprofitable.

Finally, the development of smallholdings takes into account the huge distances in the USSR, which make the delivery of perishable goods such as milk, fresh vegetables and fruit both complicated and expensive. It is much more efficient to grow them outside one's home.

Today, nearly 35 million families living in rural areas have smallholdings, as do ninety nine per cent of collective farmers and 61 per cent of office and industrial workers. The owners of such plots of land are people of widely differing occupations, such as teachers, doctors, and people engaged in the service industry.

Smallholdings in the USSR cannot be equated with private farms in the capitalist economies. They have a totally different socio-economic essence. Soviet economists describe smallholdings as a type of work which can be done at home. They are closely integrated with the public sector in the socialist economy.

SHAMPOO MADE OF SCALES

A new shampoo called Morevalka (Amber) is already on sale. So far these fragrant detergents are being produced on an experimental basis. They were obtained on experimental equipment of the Institute of Chemistry (Baltic Academy of Sciences). Few people know that scales and other fish production waste, or, to be more exact, the cod-liver oil contained in this waste, serve as initial raw material for producing such a shampoo. Specialists have managed to develop a production unit for separating the cod-liver oil contained in the waste, and extracting detergents from it, which are subsequently polished.

The shampoo is made from fish waste which is much cheaper than the usual detergents made from vegetable oil (coconut and palm oil) or petroleum.

The shampoo is made from fish waste which is much cheaper than the usual detergents made from vegetable oil (coconut and palm oil) or petroleum.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

YELENA
TSYPLAKOVA

Lena Tsyplakova has achieved a lot in her twenty-four years. She now has twenty-four film parts to her credit. She has also acted in classical plays at the famous Maly Theatre. She graduated from the acting department of the All-Union Institute for Cinematography. On top of that, she has now become a student at the Institute's art direction department. She has varied interests and hobbies including Japanese poetry, knitting, psychology, dancing, acrobatics, and reading serious books.

You would think that all these would put an end to the image of a pretty, smiling girl who has so particularly serious thoughts to her head. Yet, to most audiences she is just like that and this is the impression she creates in films like "I Do Not Hurt the Woodpecker's Head", "The Key Not to Be Passed Over", "Hatred", and others.

Lena was introduced to the film set by director Diera Asanova, a friend of her parents. The 14-year-old girl did not really have anything to do in her first film, "I Do Not Hurt the Woodpecker's Head", she just had to be herself. The film was a great success. However, Lena did not decide to become an actress there and then. Her second experience as a screen actress which was a dreadful flop determined her career.

"When this film was shown, I felt like crawling under a table, shouting my eyes and closing my ears," Lena says. "I was terribly ashamed. It touched me on a raw nerve so I decided to become an actress at any cost."

Balkanism, love of life, and determination are the three "wholes" which support the young actress's character. And, of course, it also rests on a critical opinion of herself. Strictly speaking, being so pretty she doesn't really need to look very seriously at the study of acting. Lena is rarely pleased with herself so she keeps on studying. When she had problems with the madhouse scene in "Hamlet" (her graduation play in which she played Ophelia), Lena pored over serious papers on psychology. She tirelessly trained herself to ride a horse for the film "Hatred".

She believes that her most successful parts are Zola in "The School Waltz", Tamara in "We Aren't That Old", and Eve in the television play, "Adam Wants to Marry Eve". Although these characters are not at all similar, they are contemporaries of each other and raise moral and ethical questions. Lena also wants to try her hand to a variety of parts.

For a long time, she dreamt of taking part in a musical. Not long ago, her dream came true. In the witty film, "We Are Jazzmen" which has just been released in Moscow, she plays the colourful part of a street singer from Odessa who later becomes a variety star of the 20s. Lena plays this part in a sharply characteristic way—with gusto, reproducing the "retro" style exactly. Lena's greatest dream is to play Natasha Filippovna from Fyodor Dostoyevsky's "Idiot".

Tetyana SAVITSKAYA

World Classics
Library in Lithuanian

Vaga Publishers (Vilnius) have launched a series of World Classics in Lithuanian ranging from Homer's "Iliad" to Sholokhov's "Quiet Flows the Don". The Library will be published over the next decade, says Vaga director A. Pekelinas. The 120-volume edition is divided into three groups — literature before the 19th century, 19th-century literature, and literature of the

first half of the 20th century. The Library will include world and Russian classical poetry and prose and the best works from the multinational Soviet literature. It will be printed in 45,000 copies.

The editorial board consists of well-known writers, literary critics, historians, translators and artists from Lithuania, a Baltic republic.

AUGUST 27—
SOVIET
CINEMA DAY

84 years ago on this day the decree nationalizing the film industry in the country was signed, and ever since the date has been celebrated as Soviet cinema day. Films are immensely popular in this country. The 11 million Soviet people go to the cinema every day, and nearly 4,000 million annually. The average Soviet citizen goes in the cinema 18 times a year, or more often than people do in other countries.

The best Soviet films are seen by more than sixty million people in the first year of their release, while box-office hits — such as "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" which won an Oscar, best all records — the latter film has won viewed by 100 million people. Over the past ten years, Soviet films have won nearly 400 international prizes. They are shown in 134 countries.

Every year our 39 film studios, which are situated all over the country, release nearly 150 feature (plus 110 television) films, 1,000 documentaries and popular science films, 100 cartoons and hundreds of newscasts.

The Soviet cinematography network has 150 thousand cinemas. In addition thousands of films are shown free of charge at educational establishments, factories, etc. Cinema tickets cost 20 kopeks in the countryside, and between 25 and 50 kopeks in towns and cities, with up to seventy kopeks (or slightly over one US dollar) being charged in high-grade cinemas.



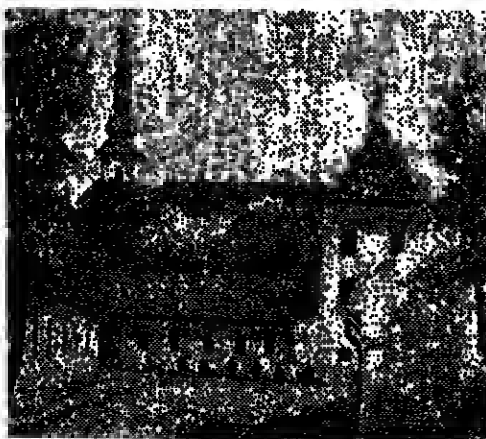
The National Ensemble of Music, Dance and Song from Pakistan, which was recently in the Soviet capital, acquainted Muscovites with the folk melodies, ritual dances, and songs from different parts of their country. This photo was taken during one of the performances by the ensemble at the Miroir Theatre, the Hermitage Gardens.

Photo by Gennady Dubinskii

FACTS
and EVENTS

Tours. Touring Bulgaria is the Alan led by ensemble of North Ossetia (Transcaucasia). His Alan's thirty-third foreign tour.

Books. A book of articles dedicated to modern Soviet literature and Soviet writers is printed in the Aufbau-Verlag Publishers. The GDR last three Soviet authors are analysed, including Leonov, Konstantin Simonov, Boris Pasternak, G. Gonor, Yuri Rykhu, and Vasily Belov.

CHRONICLER OF SLOVAK
COUNTRYSIDE

"The Monastery at Trnava".



"Horses Being Watered".

WHAT'S ON!

August 27-29

THEATRES

Soviet Army Central Theatre (2 Kommuna Sq., Main Stage: 27, 28 (mat) — Salyutsky, "Rumour"; 28 (eve) — Rakhmurov, "Clock Without Hands". Small Stage: 27, 28 (mat) — Bolt, "Man for All Seasons"; 28 (eve) — Cocheau, "Les Parents Terribles".

Moscow Miniatures Theatre (the Hermitage Gardens, 3 Karmen Ryad St). 27 — "Harmful Charming Shards" or the School of Clowns". 28 — "Chronicle of a Widely Advertized Death".

CIRCUS

State Circus on Lenin Hills (7 Prospekt Vernadskogo). "Carnival of Peace". A fairy-show in two parts by leading circus artists.

State Circus (13 Tsvetnoi Blvd). Premiere of "Circus-83", a show in which prize winners of the 1st All-Union Contest of Circus Artists take part.

FILMS

Anna Pavlova (USSR-Russia in 2 parts) — starring Galina Bolyeva.

A film devoted to the life and work of the world famous Russian ballerina. Oktyabr (19 Prospekt Kalinina). Metro Andriyevskaya. "Rostya" (2 Prospekt Kalinina). Metro Pushkinskaya Sq. Metro Pushkinskaya Sq. Metro Pushkinskaya Sq.

Quarantine (Gorky Studios). A comedy touching upon the serious problems of health education for children. Education "Kosmos" (108 Prospekt Kalinina). Metro VDNKh.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (the aly Hotel, 1 Moskva Embankment). 27, 28, 29 — variety shows in 2 parts. Oktyabr Concert Hall (10 Prospekt Kalinina). 28 — Concert by V. group (GDR).

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Union (20 Kuznetsky Most St).

BUSINESS

PREPARATIONS UNDER
WAY FOR 'SCIENCE-83'

Preparations are under way at the Sokolniki and Krasnaya Zvezda Exhibition complexes in Moscow for the third international "Science-83" exhibition.

The exhibition, which will be held in September 7 and 8, will open on September 7 and will last for 10 days. It will be the largest exhibition of its kind in the USSR and other countries.

The main sections of the display are dedicated to electronic instruments, computer technology, including computer-aided research systems, instruments for physical, including nuclear, research, medical equipment, numerically controlled machine tools, instruments for machine studies, and other items.

The biggest displays have been put on by this country and West Germany. The West German exhibitors, nearly sixty in number, include famous

companies which have been doing business with this country for a long time. Their display will include electronic instruments for signal generation, monitoring, measurement and recording; amplifiers; analysers; microscopes; pollution control instruments and much else.

COMMERCIAL RESULTS

The final commercial results of the international "Topology-83" printing equipment exhibition held in Moscow, have been added up. Export contracts worth 94 million roubles were signed at the exhibition which brought together 250 state associations and private firms from 20 countries of Europe, America, and Asia.

The commercial centre at the exhibition incorporated five Soviet foreign trade associations. Our biggest contract was signed with the Polygraph Export-Import state foreign trade association of the GDR. It sold all its exhibits and a large consignment of equipment totalling more

than 30 million roubles to be delivered between 1984-85. The Czechoslovak Kovo and the Polish Varner associations also sold all their exhibits.

Export contracts amounting to more than 10.7 million roubles were signed by the Soviet Tekhnoservice association. In 1983-84 Soviet printing equipment will be supplied to Cuba, the Philippines, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Singapore, and Finland.

Large contracts for buying printing equipment were signed with the firms from West Germany, Italy, Japan, Britain, Switzerland, Denmark, and the USA.

A ship
called 'Dixon'

A new vessel has been added to the Soviet fleet of specialized ships. The Soviet flag has been added on a large self-propelled dredger which is now completing performance tests. It was built on Soviet order at the HSC Holland shipyards.

The ship has been named "Dixon". It will perform a wide range of operations for deepening the river bed and many other jobs too. "Dixon" will be used in the Siberian Ob river beds.

This is the third ship of this kind to be built at the Dutch shipyards on Soviet orders. The other two "Kryn" and "Taimyr" are also sailing down Soviet rivers. Another vessel, the "Aphrodit", will soon be launched.

Paper from Finland

The Union of Finnish paper factories — one of the biggest trade organizations of Finland — sends its produce to thousands of clients in the USSR.

In the first place it is meant for printers since many Soviet newspapers are printed on this paper.

"And magazines," adds Juvé Töll, director of the department for the deliveries to the Soviet Union. "At the request of Soviet customers we have also developed paper with reduced glazing, which makes easier the folding of books printed in the USSR in millions of copies."

In general, the range of using Finnish paper is truly boundless. It serves to make punched tape, clerks for draftsmen, wrapping paper, air tickets,

telephone directories, play-bills, etc.

"We also supply the Soviet Union," Juvé Töll went on to say, "with paper to be impregnated with resins imitating fine wood for the furniture industry and so on. But its main use is for publications. In 1983 the Union of Finnish paper factories, uniting 28 enterprises, has received a huge order from Soviet partners."

"Cooperation with the USSR," says Juvé Töll, "provides with jobs thousands of Finns, including those engaged in the enterprises of the Union of Finnish paper factories. We value this and hope that our production capacities will make it possible to meet the requirements of Soviet publishers and printers."

FIELD HOCKEY

Young Pioneers Stadium (31 Leontyevsky Prospekt). 28 and 29 — USSR Championships. Women. Moscow Krylya Sovetov vs Andizhaz Andizhanka. On 28 — at 1 p.m. On 29 — at 6 p.m.

CYCLING

Cycling Track in Krylatkovo (Moloto Molodoyozhnyay). 27 and 28. All-Union competitions of leading Soviet cyclists. 11 a.m. (every day).

RACING

Bliza Sports Complex (33 Bolshoy Prospekt). 27 and 28. Championships of Soviet trade union teams. Both days at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 27 — Moscow Lokomotiv vs Simferopol Tavriya. 6 p.m.

Dynamo Stadium. 28 — Central Army Sports Club vs. Detskiy Shakhmaty. 5 p.m.

Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.). 29 — Moscow Torpedo vs. Dnepropetrovsk Dnipro. 7 p.m.

Dnipro, which is in the lead, is a strong opponent of Moscow Torpedo.

WEATHER

August 27-29

Cool with showers on August 27 and 28. Temperatures will drop to 12°-17°C during the day and even to 4°-9°C at night. W and NW wind, 5-10 mps.

Recently Georgia has been experiencing blustery showers. In Batumi and Tbilisi 1.0-2.5 times more rain fell in 2-4 days than the usual monthly quota, with daytime temperatures in Tbilisi during the rain dropping to 15°-17°C.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations as from August 22, 1983

Currency Quotations in roubles

Australian dollar	100	64.77
Canadian dollar	100	61.25
Chinese yuan	100	37.33

English pound sterling 100 114.87
Finnish markka 100 12.26
French franc 100 9.55
GDR mark (Deutsch mark) 100 28.73
Indian rupee 100 7.46
Italian lire 100 4.82
Japanese yen 100 9.79
Swedish krona 100 35.27
Swiss franc 100 75.59
US dollar 100 25.59

SOVIET RAIL (SZD) BRINGS ANY TRIP WITHIN
YOUR MEANS AND MAKES IT MORE
PLEASANT THAN YOU EVER THOUGHT
POSSIBLE.

SZD coaches are provided with everything you need to travel in comfort. Cozy compartments, first-class service plus additional Russian hospitality will contribute to your good mood and make your journey a relaxing and agreeable experience.

Every train within the Soviet territory is equipped with dining-car where you will be served breakfast, lunch and dinner. Various hors-d'oeuvres, village wines, juices, fruit, tobacco and sweets are also available.

Your expenses will be minimal, as rail is the least expensive form of travel.

Organized groups of 10 or more adult passengers are entitled to discount on the services linking Moscow with Astana, Hamburg, Geneva, Oslo, Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen or Leningrad with Cologne and Helsinki or Kiev with Paris. Discounts amount to between 25 to 40 per cent of your ticket.

For further information on Soviet sleeping car services please contact your nearest travel agent or Intourist office.

SOVIET RAIL WILL ALWAYS BE GLAD
TO WELCOME YOU ABOARD THEIR
TRAINS!Contacts
and contracts

① The regular session of the Soviet-Chinese frontier railway commission was held in China. It was attended by the representatives from Qiqihar, Harbin, Farsi, Eastern and Trans-Baikal railways.

② The Soviet Union recently received this year's first large consignment of relay mowers produced at the O. Dimitrov integrated farm machine plant in Ruse, Bulgaria. The mowers were built to a Soviet design.

World Fair in Izmir

Participants from 28 countries and the representatives of a number of international organizations were cordially welcomed at the World Fair in Izmir, a large Turkish port-city on the shores of the Aegean Sea.

The Soviet Union is a permanent participant in this fair. Its vast exposition is displayed in two pavilions and on open-air grounds covering almost 3,000 square meters. The visitors and the representatives of business circles take interest in various machines and equipment of Soviet make.

MILTONS ON THE SOVIET MARKET

A few years ago the first products from the Indian firm Miltons Private Ltd. appeared on the Soviet market. These products included shirts, blue jeans, and other goods.

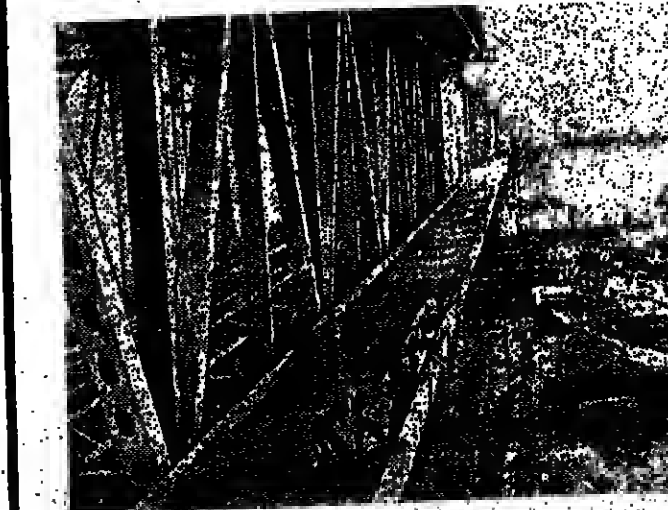
We began trading with the Soviet Union by exporting off-the-peg clothes and bed linen. M. N. Dasal, one of the company's executives told our correspondent in Delhi. Gradually, however, these export items were pushed into the background.

We set up a new firm within our company. It is called the "Amersay Export Private" and it works in three main directions: It buys ready-made goods from small and medium-sized manufacturers at wholesale

prices, sells these goods, adds its own products which include ready-made clothes; it serves as a middle-man.

This means that we buy and sell goods which are popular in India and in other countries.

Our firm cooperates with many countries. West Germany, Britain and the United States among them. Most of our contracts, however, are in the Soviet Union. Last year, for instance, ninety per cent of all our contracts were with Soviet foreign trade associations. India is still short of hard currency so she has to save it. Trade with the USSR is based on the rupee. One of the reasons for our close cooperation is the high quality of Soviet products.



This bridge which is now being built in Vietnam with the assistance of Soviet engineers is the longest in South-East Asia. It will stretch for more than five and a half kilometres across the Red River to the coal port which is to provide fuel for the Phu Lai and other thermal power stations to the country. Photo ADP-TASS